

The Outcome
Of the Seeley scandal. What its significance is will only be known on Sunday.

A Fortune Under the Sea.
Untold wealth that lies at the bottom of the ocean. No pirate fairy tale, but straight facts.

IN THE GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL.

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TO AMERICA THROUGH THE JOURNAL.

The Greatest Statesmen in Europe Cable Messages to the Greatest American Newspaper.

The Journal First Told of the Treaty, First Told of Its Acceptance, and Now Presents Europe's Rejoicings.

Gladstone, of England, and Crispi, of Italy, Cable Their Approval---It Is a Step in "Path of Progress," Says the Briton.

At the request of the New York Journal the greatest statesmen in Europe have cabled their opinions on the Anglo-American General Arbitration Treaty to the greatest newspaper in America.

Representative men of the great powers of Europe cable to the Journal that they applaud the signing of the treaty.

All the statesmen are agreed that the treaty will have a strong influence on Eu-



Crispi Thinks It an Example for Italy.

Editor New York Journal:

I consider the question deserves to be seriously studied. I admit the question of arbitration has made a great step forward, which permits one to hope for others before the close of the century. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States ought to encourage Italy to negotiate in her turn. It would be possible for the moment with Switzerland, Great Britain and Austria.

Still I do not believe treaties will be so quickly concluded between the great powers because of the too acute jealousy of their respective interests and their different ambitions.

The questions of the East and Africa will continue to excite difficulties and dangers, and in these cases alliances will always be more efficacious than treaties.

CRISPI,
Ex-Prime Minister of Italy.

Ian Maclaren Rejoices at the Treaty.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

Editor New York Journal:

I read of the signing of the Arbitration Treaty to-day with great satisfaction. This event will prepare for a permanent alliance which should make an Anglo-American war impossible and unite the two nations in the cause of civilization. IAN MACLAREN.

William E. Gladstone, the foremost of England's group of statesmen, cables to the Journal: "I rejoice in the signature of the Anglo-American treaty. It indicates,"

Continued on Second Page.

GLADSTONE TO THE JOURNAL.

He Rejoices in the Signing of the Anglo-American Treaty of Arbitration as a Sign of Progress.

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I rejoice in the signature of the Anglo-American treaty. It would be too much to expect that the quarrel of nations throughout the world should be got rid of by means of such treaties but they indicate a sound conviction worthy of Christians and constitute a step in the path of real progress.

Gladstone

Archbishop Walsh Always for Arbitration.

Editor New York Journal:

I hold strongly that the principle of arbitration should be applied, if conciliation or mediation is not available, for the settlement of disputes, whether domestic or international, in all things great and small.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

Dublin, Jan. 12.

Henri Rochefort Applauds the Treaty.

Editor New York Journal:

General arbitration is the object of the Republican party. I applaud the treaty as doing away with physical force and accomplishing good work for civilization.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

Paris, Jan. 12.

Justin McCarthy Enthusiastic Over the Treaty.

Editor New York Journal:

I think the treaty is the highest point that civilization has yet reached, and so long as you have the authorized representatives of the greatest empire and the greatest republic in the world agreed on the principle of arbitration, I don't care what subsequent modifications there may be, that is the principle that will help to guide all the nations of the world.

The whole treaty seems to me to be very well arranged, though of course I am not an authority on most points, but the one thing that seizes my mind is that the representatives of England and America met together and said: "We must have a treaty which will secure arbitration in the first instance and exclude war, except as an ultimate and almost impossible last necessity."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

London, Jan. 12.

Bryce Says It Is an Example to the World.

Editor New York Journal:

I am heartily glad of the signature of the general arbitration treaty, and trust the terms, when published, may prove sufficiently comprehensive. There can be no more potent influence for peace and good will between the two great kindred nations and no better example to the world.

JAMES BRYCE.

Colwyn Bay, Jan. 12.

British Consul-General's Views.

By Alexander Gallan, Great Britain's Consul-General at Havana.

I can freely say that I regard this treaty as of significant importance. That it has been possible of accomplishment shows the progress that has been made toward ideas of higher civilization regarding the dealings between great countries.

The limitation of this treaty to a period of but five years may to some seem a lessening of its importance, but I do not look on it in that light. It is the beginning that is always the most difficult, and now that such a treaty has actually been made, I feel sure that it will be easy to keep it up by indefinite renewals. It is not only an important event in itself, but we may fairly hope that by its example the various countries of the world will gradually tend toward similar methods of settling their disputes.

Alfred Austin Hopes for Permanent Union.

Editor New York Journal:

I desire more than I can say to see the principle of arbitration accepted. One in race, in speech, in ideals of government and society, may the people of America and Great Britain ever remain one in generous amity.

ALFRED AUSTIN, Poet Laureate.

Kensington, Jan. 12.

HEALTH BOARD ATTACKED

Holzheid Says Its Negligence Has Kept Many Children from Going to School.

Gottfried Holzheid, who lives in the tenement house at No. 14 Morris street, complains that his daughter, Hilda, is kept from going to school because of the negligence of the Board of Health in failing to raise an embargo placed on the house during the Christmas holidays, when Jerry Driscoll, a boy two years old, died of scarlet fever on the top floor of the building.

The Board of Health promised to send an agent to fumigate the building, but has failed to do so, and the Holzheid child and nine other children have been kept out of school in consequence.

CUT FOR THEIR COURTESY

Two Young Men Took Mrs. Prescott Home and Were Wounded by the Angry Husband.

Edward Doran, of No. 422 West Twenty-fifth street, and Frederick Vandercruise, of No. 292 Seventh avenue, are lying in the New York Hospital, each with a stab wound inflicted by Henry Prescott, an engaged husband, fifty-two years old, of No. 319 Seventh avenue. Both men knew Prescott, and had often called on him and his wife. Mrs. Prescott is middle aged and good looking.

Last night Doran and Vandercruise were in the Tenderloin district and met Mrs. Prescott. She was, they said, slightly intoxicated, and they took her home. When they reached the house Prescott was at the door. First he scolded his wife; then suddenly drawing a knife from his pocket he plunged it into Doran's left side. Next he severed an artery in Vandercruise's wrist. Prescott dragged his wife into the house, but was soon after arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

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IN THE GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL.

THE JOURNAL'S CUBAN NEWS CONFIRMED.

Conovas and Olney Are Considering Offering Full Autonomy to the Insurgents.

Spain, Made Frantic by the Fear of Losing the Valuable Island, Humbly Concedes Every Demand.

Almost Everything Except Absolute Independence to Be Granted---Will Gomez Accept?---De Lome Says Positively That He Will.

By Herbert Janvria Browne.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—Secretary Olney and Prime Minister Canovas, acting through Minister De Lome, are negotiating a treaty to settle the Cuban insurrection. It is an extremely one-sided transaction. Secretary Olney dictates the terms and De Lome pares, prunes, modifies and amends to what little extent he can.

Having disposed of the Venezuelan question and gotten the Anglo-American arbitration treaty before the Senate, Mr. Olney will give his undivided attention to Cuban affairs. Putting aside the suggestion that the Cuban Junta and General Gomez are yet to be consulted, the treaty has already made great progress. As indicated in the Journal's exclusive dispatches from Washington and Madrid, Canovas has secretly dismounted from his high Castilian horse and grovels at the feet of the Cleveland Administration. Anything, everything, he will accept to save to Spain the already lost island of Cuba.

Mr. Olney and Dupuy de Lome are closeted hours almost daily. They were together over three hours on Monday. The negotiations are conducted in the quiet library of the Spanish Legation. The trusted spies of the Legation's recent service guard the room day and night. The papers are locked in a massive safe as soon as the day's negotiations are ended.

Details of the Treaty.

The treaty has already been reduced to heads, and each head is being carefully worked out.

First and foremost is Cuban autonomy. Canovas has granted the changes which Olney has suggested. The Council of Administration of thirty members is to be elected entirely in Cuba by a freely and equitably distributed suffrage on a taxpaying and educational basis. It is to have exclusive legislative jurisdiction over the internal taxes and civil budget of the island. The tariff is to be determined by a convention which is to be a part of the treaty. The negotiations are now being directed toward curtailing the present despotic powers of the Governor-General. Considerable progress has been made in this direction, though he will still direct the military forces of the island. The Administrative Council will direct the entire civil administration, and the judiciary will be made free from Spanish control. Neither the Cortes nor the Cabinet will exercise veto power over strictly domestic affairs in Cuba.

Secretary Olney criticised the enormous pay of the Governor-General, \$50,000 a year and an official residence, and called attention to the fact that Cabinet officers in the United States get but \$8,000 a year. De Lome shrugged his shoulders, lifted his hands and eyebrows in a deprecatory manner, and replied:

"But, my dear Secretary, it is a European custom to pay officials who are in a position to steal enough salary to justify them in being honest."

Another Spanish Envoy Arrives.

Secretary Olney didn't know whether to get angry or sarcastic. When the administrative reform heads are satisfactorily worked out the tariff will be taken up. For this purpose Canovas has sent to Washington Senor Pablo Solar y Guardista, formerly Spanish Consul at New Orleans, now an official of the Department of Commerce. He is thoroughly familiar with the intricate problem of Spanish customs. He landed in New York from the French steamer La Champagne, and arrived in Washington yesterday.

Secretary Olney is confident that the treaty can be completed by the first week in February, if not earlier, and that by its unexpectedly liberal provisions of Cuban reform it will command the support of the Senate.

Canovas, by inserting them in a treaty, will be able to effect reforms in Cuba without having to submit them to the Cortes, which does not meet in regular session until April.

Declares Gomez Will Accept.

Despite the constant denials of the Cuban Junta, De Lome insists that Gomez will accept the reforms proposed, and has shown Secretary Olney documents to sustain his assertion. It is possible that Gomez is something of a diplomat himself, but who is being fooled is an open question.

Minister De Lome is grieved over Archbishop Martinelli's frank declaration that the Pope wants Spain to retain its hold on Cuba, because Spain will see that the Church property in Cuba is not confiscated. The Minister is afraid that Martinelli will be accused of mixing in politics. But what Martinelli says is true, only he doesn't tell it all.

Two of Pope Leo XIII's nephews, the sons of his elder brother, have large plantations in Havana province. That is, the elder nephew, Count Joachim Pecci, the Pope's namesake, married a Cuban heiress who had the estates. The insurgents burned the buildings and cane fields, and the Pope in behalf of his nephews promptly filed a claim for damages at Madrid. Canovas politely but firmly told the papal nuncio that when the insurrection was suppressed the claims would be considered.

Will Not Pay for Damages.

As a matter of fact, no property destroyed by insurgents will ever be paid for by Spain. Secretary Olney knows that no international claims commission ever ordered such a claim paid, and he is convinced that none ever will.

The Americans who have lost property in Cuba at the hands of the insurgents, save in a few especial cases, will get neither comfort nor aid from Secretary Olney.